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H. BELL.

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The following lines appeared in the New York Union Magazine for February. THE TALISMAN.

BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS. This motto I give the young and the old-More precious, by far, than a treasure of gold "Twill prove to its owner a talisman rare, More potent than magic-'tis 'Never Despair !"

No, never despair! whatsoe'er be thy lot, If fortune's gay sunshine illumine it not; Mid its gloom, and despite its dark burden of care If thou canst not be cheerful yet 'Never Despair!

Oh, what if the sailor a coward should be, When the tempest comes down in its wrath on the

And the mad billows leap like wild beasts from

To make him their prey if he yields to Despair But see him amid the fierce strife of the waves,

When around his frail vessel its storm demo How he rouses his soul up to do and to dare!

And while there is life left-will 'Never Despair Thou, too, art a sailor, and Time is the sea,

And life the frail vessel that upholdeth thee; Fierce storms of misfortune will fall to thy share, But like thy hold prototype-Never Despair.'

Let not the wild tempest thy spirit affeight, Shrink not from the storm though it come in it micht.

Re watchful be ready, for shipwreck prepare Keep an eye on the life-boat, but "Never Despair

priety the first time a young lady should squeeze

"kap, rap. (a). somiled at the door. Sam perpet through the Venetian I linds. 'Morey,' ex-claimed he, "if here is n't Miss Jones, and I all in dishabile, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must go, right away, and fix myself

As he left the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights and now that the season was propilious she determined to take advantage thereof, and to do a little coarting on her own book. It was our of woman's privilege, which had been usurped by the tyrant, man, and she was determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formulaties of a faise system of society.

Meanwhile, with a pulpitating heart, Sam Smith

Meanwhite, with a papetating heart, Sain Saint-ment through a series of personal adornments. The last twist was given to his collar, the las-curl to his whiskers, and, with white cambrie in hand, he descended to the parlor, *Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and, grasping his hand with fervor, said—"Dearest, how beautiful you look!" accompanying the words with a glance of uised admiration. are the blushes of a modest young man,

said Sam, applying his cambric to his face to hide

not away those lovely eyes, dark as the jet, but sparkling as the diamond. Lasten to the source of fond affection. Here let us rest, said she, draw-

ing him to a sofa; "here, with my arm round thee will I protest my true affection." "Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured Sam think of my youth, my inexperience-spare, oh

spare my palpitating heart.
"Leave thee," said Susan pressing him closer to her: never, until the story of restless nights, of unquiet days, of aspiration, fond emotions, and undying love, is laid before thee. Know that for Need I tell how each manly beauty moved me; how I worshipped like a sun-flower in the lurid light; of those scarlet tresses; how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers; how I was willing to yield up to the est, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ru-

by lips.
The over-wrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondly over

owly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened-he gazed wildly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his lover. he blushed deeply, and behind his kerchief faintly faltered out—Ask my pa.

[St. Louis Re-eille.]

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The following regulations, touching the du-

ties of Postmasters, remain in force :-'In every instance in which papers that come to whom they are sent, you wil give immedi reasons, if known, why the papers are not ta-

themselves liable for the subscription money for a paper, by neglect to notify the pul that it remains dead in the Post Office, the Post Master General reserves the right to admonish the Post Waster for his neglect, and require him to pay for the paper, or reform him out the punctual Mr. Lundy, who has gone tried to do some plain sewing for her children the United State of office.

After Mr. Lundy and the United State of School, cans tried to do some plain sewing for her children the United State of office.

MISCELLANY.

THE HISTORY OF A DAY. A SKETCH FOR HUSBANDS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Lundy had been up for half an hour, busy about one thing and another, when Mr Lundy rubbed his eyes open, and concluded. or ten minutes, that it was time for him to be

getting ready for breakfast. So he crept out of bed, and commenced dressing himself. 'I wish you would get me some hot water Agny,' he said to his wife. 'I must shave my-self this morning.'

Mrs. Lundy was engaged in dressing a

'Yes, dear,' she replied, 'in a moment.'-and kept on with her work, intending to finish dressing the child before she went down stairs

Mr. Lundy waited about a minute, and then said a little impatiently, 'I wish you would get it for me now, Ag-

nes. I cannot finish dressing myself until I

The wife put down the child and went for the hot water, while her husband seated himwhat he had asked for, Mr. Lundy commenced sing over her face. shaving himself. When about half done, he turned to his wife who was leaving the room, asks.

boots. My new ones hurt me.' After shaving and dressing himself, Mr.

Lundy went down stairs to read his newspaper 'Why don't you have the tooth out? I would until breakfast time. Eight o'clock was the not suffer as much as you do if I had to have hour, although the fact and the time did not always agree together, a circumstance that fretted Mr. Lundy, who was a very punctual fretted Mr. Lundy, who was a very punctual discouragement. She is heavily burdened, & has no true sympathy.

stubborn, and took twice as long as usual to quivering

After Mr. Lundy left for his store his wife was in a worse condition than Maggy's bair, and worried the mother a great deal more. And then, to help the matter, the baby would-And then, to help the matter, the baby would-its loud piercing scream rang wildly through int sit quietly with the nurse, and cried all the ber head, and caused both tooth and heart to

'Give me a pin, mother,' calls out Maggy,

who is dressing berself. Five minutes are consumed, in rummaging drawers and boxes, for a shoe-string, which must be had, as immediately after breakfast langry and impatient, and the mother had to the children must all start for school, and there would be no time then to look for shoe-

At last, after an exciting scene of about here-quarters of an hour, in which Mrs. Lun-hour. Remembering her husband's last words A STORT OF LEAF YEAR. Sam Smith sat at home, on New Year's day, in dishabille. His beard was unshaved, his hair was uncombed, his boots were unblacked, and he was leaning back in boots were unblacked, and he was leaning back in ces putting herself in right trim.—Her head two hours to dinner time. is to be combed, and a more tidy dress to be put on, for her husband cannot bear to see his wife at the breakfast table in dishabille. Her in this way, when I have told you over and opop the question, in accordance with h ir an i nt pair is all over her face, when ting a ling a ver again purvileges. As he sat watching the smoke which ling ling, sounds up the stairs. For full ten o'clock?" bair is all over her face, when ting a ling a ver again that we wish dinner punctually at 2 provideges. As he sat watching the smoke which is minutes has she heard her husband's neavy to gracefully earlied, lds fency glowed with the iteral, as he paced the parlor floor, to her the dea. How delightful it would be to have the dear unmi-takable evidence that the cook was benefit in the deliver. minutes has she heard her husband's heavy 'My fire got down,' replied Sarah, indifferind her time. With nervous haste, she drives

> 'Agnes, ain't you dressed vet?' exclaims ber husband, coming to the chamber door, with his watch in his hand. 'It is ten minutes past 8

Til be down in a minute. I've only got my fretting pain. hair to put up, and a dress to slip on,' replied 'A minute, ves. I know what your minutes

are. I'm sare you've been up long enough to have dressed for breakfast a dozen times o-

eady, replied Mrs. Lundy.
Silenced, but not convinced, the husband oes grumbling down stairs, and recommences calking the floor, but with a heavier and more

eady: I am in a hurry this morning, Mr. Lun- and there is nt a sign of its being ready. It wo minutes, which seem to the impatient man

knew your minutes would'nt be much less than ness. if I were to let my clerks do as they half an hour. I wish you would try to be more ked. I have a certain order in my busine

er upon the mind of Mr. Lundy attered as a kind of excuse, and he regards

'The sausages are done to death'-said Mr.

The wife remained silent, but looked wor-

after Sarah in the morning. We have nt have all things in order.' had anything fit to eat at breakfast time for a 'I do'nt know how I can do more than I now

lo, Mr. Lundy. I'm sure I've not had a mo- ted.'

Mrs. Lundy sighed, but answered nothing to this ungenerous remark.

'Your head looks like a perfect mop, Agnes,' now.'

end her husband as he leaned back to pick his made a more careful observation of his wife's appearance. 'You are getting downright careabout your person.

Four children to wait upon at the table kept ten minutes the bell rung.

Tell Sarah that Mr. Lundy couldn't wait,

Mrs. Lundy too busy to eat more than a mouthful or two herself. It was time to get ready and that I don't want any dinner,' seid Mrs. the three oldest for school, when they had ea-ten their meal, and she left the table, where As for the very panetual and smiable husshe had been a more waiter, and not partici- hand, he went to his store and sat through the

ticle his impatience about breakfast had not permitted him to read through. Just then his boots are brought in. 'Why did'nt you black the old pair, as I said?' he asks of the boy, impatiently.
'I did'nt know you wanted the old pair,' re-

Well, I do. Go and brush them as quick-

'No matter-I'll attend to it myself next

time. If you want a good servant serve your-self, coldly replies Mr. Lundy. The children off to school, Mr. Lundy about taking himself off also, says, as he stands with his hand upon the door:

'I will try to have it got ready,' replies the wife, an expression of pain and lassitude pas-

'Are you not well, Agnes?' Mr. Lundy 'No,' she replies, 'I've been suffering with a

'I wish you would tell Bill to clean the old dreadful tooth-ache all the morning. and I feel as if every nerve in my head were a-

'Why don't you have the tooth out? I would

throb, as if beaten with a hammer. After that 'There, I have broken my shoe string,' says she had to dress herself and go to market. Willy, as the tie at which he had been jerking Walking in the open air made her tooth worse instead of causing the pain to abate. When ted as to be compelled to lie down for an hour it was time for them to go to school again.

y is worried almost to death, the children are about punctuality, Mrs. Lundy went into the

'It got down, ma'm,' Sarah answered, a toss of the head Well satisfied from former experience that dinner would be only retarded by any efforts she might make to hurry Sarah, Mrs. Lundy retired, and waited with a kind of nervous

now. I've been ready and waiting for more dread the return of her husband, her tooth and head, meantime, aching with a dull, boring, Punctually at two she heard the street door open, and Mr. Lundy's decided step along the

'Is it possible! Too bad-too bad!'-sh heard him say, as he pansed, on his way up stairs, at the dining room door, and saw that You forget that I had the children to get even the table was not set. I wonder what ood it is for a man to have a house of his own

if he can't have things as he pleases.' I declare, Agnes, I'm out of all patience! said, entering her chamber a few moments afterwards. I told you when I went away this morning that I wished dinner at this hour,

y says to one of the children, after a lapse of really looks as if it were done on purpose.'
we minutes, which seem to the impatient man 'If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute: but I can't always make ser I'm coming,' he hears on the stairs, from his vants do as I please,' replied Mrs. Lundy.

That's all nonsense: I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my busipunctual; this ever being behind time annoys and every subordinate has his duties and knows they must be done. Reduce all your There are some mack words said, about the bousehold matters to a like order, and keep time it takes to dress and see after so many

ings right, and not without."
Mrs. Lundy feared ber husband, or, rather But she was a meek, patient, suffering woman who rarely spoke of what she felt, or resented an indignity. She did not reply to her hus-band's dogmatic and dictatorial words, any fur-ther than to say to him in a subdued man-

'If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed Irer down, with an expression of disgust on his face. The coffee was not to his liking.

'I wish, Agnes, that you would see a little clerks, you might find it as difficult as I do to

'Send them away if they don't do as wish I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour if she did'nt do everything as I direc-

o, air. Lundy. I'm sure I've not had a mo-nent to breathe since I got up.'

'You don't know anything about it, Mr.
Lundy. It is easy to say, send off your cook,
if she is ten or twenty minutes too late with a
meal, or serves it up badly, or does any other thing that is disorderly or objectionable. But it is worse to have no cook than a badjone; and as to good ones, they are hard to found,

Mr. Lundy met this with one of his sweep ing specimens of argumentation; and complete

'But,' said he, impatiently, 'I can't wait your cook's movements. My business has to be at-And away he flounced from the house. In

had ea- Lundy to her waiter.

pant in the good cheer; to put on Magny's bonnet and gloves, to hunt up Willy's books and to business. A little more patience would have net and gloves, to hunt up Willy's books and cap, and change Mary's dress, she having spilled a cup of coffee on it at the table.

'The children will be late to school,' calls

After Mr. Lundy left the house, his wife happier.

the blinding pain in her head and face, and the blinding tears in her eyes, she found it im-possible to take a stitch correctly. So she took the baby, thinking to nurse her if she could do nothing else. But the baby, wide a-wake and full of life, was not content to sit quietly in her lap; but must be dancing and jumping every moment. Patiently, for nearly an hour, did the mother bear the jar and shock of the child's quick motions, until a faintness overcame her, and she was very near falling as you can. Iought to have been at the from her chair. After resigning the baby Mrs. Lundy went into her chamber and laid herself upon the bed. She had taken little or no food Mrs. Lundy, who is coming down stairs with
the children, at last ready for school; hears
what has been said to the-boy, and is thereby
reminded of her neglect in 'not having informed him that her husband wanted his old
boots.

'I declare, Mr. Lundy, I forgot to tell John,'
felt ill; or that when Mr. Lundy returned in
felt ill; or that when Mr. Lundy returned in
felt ill; or that when Mr. Lundy returned in she says. 'I have so much to think about and the evening, he shou'd find her in a condition equiring medical treatment?

The doctor was called in. He did not understand her case. How could be? The medicine he gave created strong revulsion in her system, and did her actually more harm than good. She was confined to her chamber two weeks, and then went forth again into her 'I wish, Agnes, you'd see that Sarah has din-ner in time. You know how it annoys me to tive than before, to direct, control and minister the wants of her ever wanting, ever active children, and to wait upon her husband, con-sult his tastes, and bear his complaints whenever any thing that went wrong in the house

Year after year her duties and her toil increased. The history of a day we have given was an epitomized history of her life. Mr. Lundy, wrapped up in his schemes of gain and rigid in his notions of order, punctuality, formal proprieties, had no real sympathy for his Meanwhile Mrs Lundy had herself and five children to get ready for the morning meal, & she was working diligently, in order to accomplish her task. But Maggy's hair was mad with pain, and every nerve excited and this tired wife, who could scarcely and ask his tired wife, who could scarcely move without feeling pain, to hand him this, that, and the other thing; to ring the bell for took the baby and carefully washed and dressing it, during all the time of which operation and bring him comething from a drawer, to its loud piercing scream rang wildly through which he was not willing that a domestic

Meaker, more patient, more loving in her character, grew Mrs. Lundy. By suffering, he was purified. It made the heart ache t ee her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale, shadowy form, than a real substance; and to husband, more like a pale, es that knew her, and the children and friends who loved her, would know her and love her

At last she died, and six little ones were left without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband who wept so bitterly over her too them that is national prosperity. I do not say the early grave, did not murder her, we know not are prepared to deny that the good of our own people he meaning of the word murder.

Everywhere, in books of domestic economy, current conversation, do we hear iterated and fundamental. We differ entirely in the idea of what constitutes national glory and national proshusband and in her household. She must have perity.

To show that more extension of territory, and everything in order, and study the art of pleamost captious, exacting tyrant in the world. And, verily, in his small way, he too often is a niserable tyrant. A woman is expected to be for the ill health consequent upon her maternal duties, not for the peculiar, wearying, and sient nature of the cares attendant But who writes and talks of the husband's du-Who teaches him lessons of forbearance patience, and kind consideration for his over world goes on, and hundreds like Mrs. Lundy. o down to the grave years before their time nd no one dreams that their husbands are ac essories to their death. But it is even so Not in maternal duties alone lies the cause of the wife's pale face and drooping form, but in the over-tasks of her peculiar position. She is worked too hard-harder than a slave in he cotton field. Too often she is nurse and empstress for half a dozen children, and superintendent of her household besides. will bend over her needle night after night, in pain, or suffering from lassitude, while her hus-band sits enjoying his volume by her side, not dreaming that it is duty, in order to save his wife from toil beyond her strength, to prolong his labors, if that be necessary, in order to af-ford her the assistance required in meeting the thousand wants of her children and household If there are any extra tasks to perform—any one who should perform or make them, not the

wife, for he has superior strength. We hear a great deal about the husband coming home, wearled from his store, his counting room, his workshop, or his office; and the count, and to provide comfort, quietude and re-But we doubt if as many men come home o-verwearied with toil to their wives, as come home to wives who are themselves over-

Husbands, if you love your wives, think of hese things. Don't say that the story suits Mr So-and-so admirably. Look narrowly in-to your own sayings and doings at home, and see if it does nt suit you in more than one par-

GEN. SCOTT.-The Washington 'Observer' of the Philadelphia Ledger, in his letter of the 7th after remarking that the Court of Inquiry to be held at Puebla on Friday, the 18th, will military, but an assumption of diplomatic

power, goes on to say: "General Scott, in a word, advised Mr. Trist after the latter was recalled, to entertain the Mexican proposition of peace, and he became thus indirectly the author, or at least co-operator in the negociations. General Scott had no rigorous in regard to him, and content itself outh making out the charge, and withdrawing General Scott from the command of the ar-

Gov. Towns has appointed Herschell B. Johnson, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States in the place of W. T. Col-

SPEECH OF

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont,

The House having under consideration the ref ference of the President's Annual Message-MR. COLLAMER, said:

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened, with a good degree of attention and interest, to the debates which have occurred, in this House, on some of the subjects contained in the President's message, and have been desir ons of extracting from them some general princi ple. I have heard gentlemen discuss them now for many days, and have seen the parties, or rather their leaders, who have spoken here, and who have explained their respective views on the great questions which now agitate the country. I have, too, with regret, heard them indulging in but ill-disguised personalities in regard to the motives of those who differed from them in opinion. This has generally been done with a decent respect to decorum, in point of form, but gentlemen have evidently been inclined to think and to say that evidently been inclined to think and to say that those who differed from them on the points of pubion, on a question deeply interesting to our com mon country, and yet neither of us be an enemy of that country. The truth is, men erect in their minds a standard of nutional prosperity, and they take it for granted that, if any one opposes their course of advancing that prosperity, and especially if he actually repudate it, he must be an enemy of his country's prosperity, because their idea of prosperity is, exclusively, that standard they have thu It seems to me, sir, that the two parties in this House, and in this country, differ entir in relation to the great point of wherein nation prosperity consists, if not even in the great end-and purposes of government. I can but speak for myself. I relation to the great ends of government, I have an idea, more or less perfect, and it is essentially this: to promote the good of the people, to meliorate their condition, to elevate them in their phisical, moral, intellectual, and so-cial condition. The means to the accomplishment of this end consists in so directing our government as to develop our resources and encourage don cous people, all elevated and adorned with a tast and refinement becoming the members of a glor ons republic. This, to my mind, is national pro-

been ef great extent, as it is not over five years since I became a member of this House; but, with that amount of congressional experience and after am constrained to conclude that gentlemen on the ods a very different standard of national ne perity. According to their conceptions the pro-perity of the nation consists in what advances it military glory; in whatever extends the area of is the true end of government, but it becomes ex was too late he could remember her long suf-fering, her patience, her wrongs received at his hands; but when she lived he was too selfish to appreciate or properly care for Everywhere, in books of domestic economy, their country, and trailors to its Government. The tales, essays, newspaper paragraphs, and in difference between us, then, is palpable, broad, and

Executive, it becomes necessary to take a shor retrospection of the course of events for the lathe clear provisions of the Constitution, and the dictates of eternal truth and justice, have been a-

like forgotten and disregarded.

Up to the year 1844, the political parties which divided this country had differed, and at time very widely, in relation to the means and mean ures to this end. This was of comparatively lit and temporary importance to the satisfied with improving our own broad patrim ny, the boon of Heaven, and a new course of to ritorial extension was begun. This, unlike form measures, which might be changed if on trial the proved unsatisfactory, was, when done, incapalle of repeal; and yet the course was entered upon with a hot haste and unseemly precipitancy. The first scene in this great drama (I hope it may not

in the northern and eastern parts of the Unite States, who insisted that the powers of the Gene al Government of the United States should be significantly within the states where it existed; by the great body of the country within the states where it existed; by body of the people, even in the free States, held, in common with the people of slav States, that the institution of slavery was exclusively within the control of the States were it existed, and that the United States Government isted, and that the United States Government should put forth no exercise of power, either directly or indirectly, to affect it within those States. The issue was not which way shall the power of the United States be exercised—for or against slavery—but the question was, shall any such power he exercised in any way on the subject. On this point, I say, the great body of our people held but

But it seems that, in order to induce the people of the South to enter into the annexation policy, an unfounded alarm was oreated, and this doctrine of non-interference was discarded. And, in order to secure and perpetuate slavery in the States, the exercise of the power of the United States Gov-etument was invoked, and was put forth for the annexation of Texas, for that purpose; and thus the southern slaveholder has actually gone over to the ultra political abolitionist, on this issue, a holds, with him, the doctrine that the power to be held at Puebla on Friday, the 18th, will this Government should be exercised, at least in-show that "General Scott's" offence was not directly, on the subject of slavery within the States. and we are thus driven to the wall, and all that is left us is to say, if it is settled that this power is to be used, we must soon say, which way it shall there may be good and sufficient ground for be used. On that point I think little doubt will war, any more than a sheriff is justified in

long exist.
In proof of the position that such was the purpose for which this annexation policy was com-menced. I do not refer to the individual opioion the public records of this country, made and promulgated by the official organs of the Government. The Secretary of State (Mr. Calhoun) in his official letters, as the organ of this Government, to the British minister, Mr. Packenham and to Mr. King, then our minister to France, openly, and frankly, and officially announces, that such was the cause and purpose of the formation of the

belong, in whole, to both departments, or belong, in whole, to operate seperately in each—erly so vested as to operate seperately in each—Still more evident is it, that the same specific functional second to the two departs.

rejected because it attempted to annex, as Texas, all the country west to the Rio Grande, and thus

took in a large part of three of the provinces of Mexico and the Mexican towns, settlements, and

posts on east side of that river. It is true, some Senators were opposed to annexation entirely, yet it was for the reason I have stated that the treaty received the decided rejection of the Sen-

to show that this annexation, policy, in its incep-tion, and in all the progress it has made, and is making, is headlong and unscrupulous.

It is, however, to be recrollected, that in one

mpor,ant particular the resolutions of annexation entirely differed from the treaty, in this respect. They did not carry the western boundary of Tex-as to the Rio Grande, or to any other certain line but covered only what was included in and right fully belinged to Texas; thus leaving the settling that boundary to, and expressly providing that it was to be done by, this Government, not Texas. Now, though the purpose and object of the treaty of annexation, officially announced, as I have al-ready stated, was all fully before. Congress when motives. Clear it is, that so imperative was the force of party discipline which was brought to bear on the question, that in this House every two were immediately expelled from the party.— And, strange as posterity may view it though every Whig member from the free States voted

every Whig member from the free States voted against it, yet it received, by Democratic votes in this House, a larger anajority in the free States than in the slave holding States of this Union.

It is true, that of that occasion I said in this House, that I considered that, by the laws of the House, that I considered that, by the laws of forts of an enemy in a time of war. That may forts of an enemy in a time of war. That may nations, an annexation of Texas by us was ta-Texas was then involved; and I think so still. -But though a treaty offensive and defensive (to which annexation is tantamount) does, in

law, involve this concequence, yet it is competent for two nations mutually to consider and treat it otherwise, in a particular case, if they please. This Mexico and this government did after annexation took place.

In the manifesto of Paredes, (published in the Union of the 4th of May, 1846.) he says: "I have no right to declare war, it is for the Congress of the nation," and then fully stating that no aggression would be made by Mexico, but to repel force with force. On the other hand, the President of the United States, in his message of December, after annexation. congratulates the country on that as a peacea-

ble and bloodless acquisition, and declares we are still at peace. Thus both nations regarded themselves as not in a state of war. Now, sir. settle disputed boundaries: one is by negotia-tion, the other by the sword. If one nation has a claim on territory claimed and possessed by by negotiation; but if not so done, it may be taken possession of by force of arms; and this is war. When, therefore, the President crdered for ible possession to be taken of the country west of the Rio Grande, by the army, it was a country, not only claimed by Mexico. whole length of the valley, on both sides of the river, and occupied with towns and military distinctly acknowledged even in the very or-ders issued by Gen. Taylor. This was an o-pen act of war, by the President, unauthorized by the Constitution, until a declaration of war by Congress, which has not been made. It is said, that by saying, this war was con

menced by the unconstitutional act of the President, we hold the war itself unconstitutional and so condemn all who engage in it. That sir, is entirely an unfounded conclusion. war to Congress, yet the Pre the abuse of his power, involve us in war at aple of this country of the right of sustaining the country in the war, though thus brought upon it. Suppose the President should treat a foreign minister with contempt, and dismiss him with disgrace, and refuse to make any excuse or apology to the country he represented. defended, because the war was produced by the act of the President? Neither is the President any more excusable for commencing a war before it is declared by Congress, because hanging a murderer, however guilty, before he the court and jury. If, therefore, we had a their papers, the publisher may continue to ca alogue of grievances against England, which send them until all arrearages are paid. not therefore be justified in setting up some pretended claim to land, and send our army to lay seige to Quebec, (because that would be gress; and yet that war, though so commenced, should not subject this country to conquest, & treaty for the annexation of Texas; that it was done to prevent the abolition of slavery in Texas, and thereby to secure the institution here.

Thus, sir, the treaty-making power of the Government of the United States has actually been invoked and used, for the avowed purpose of per
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5. The Courts have decided that refusing the course of the

es committed an the part of Mexico, put forth That treaty was rejected by the Senate, and why! Can it be possible that gentlemen can expect to disguise and evade this point! Sir, it was by the President in his message, after be comnenced the war, as excuses and couses for the they were not, was but an attempt to rouse the angry passions of this people against Mexico, and divert attention from his own unanthorized conduct. What a paradox they involve. A list of causes to justify our declaring war a-quinst Mexico, when at the same time it is inasted that the war was never commenced by us, either for those causes or any other, but be Now, sir, had that tseaty been ratified by the gun by Mexico.

The army having been thus ordered, pro-Senate, can any man doubt that it would have been a constitutional act, and that Texas, or at least so much as belonged to her, would have been the Rio Grande. The Mexican villages and constitutionally amexed to this country? In the Senate, can any man doubt that it would have least so much as belonged to her, would have been constitutionally annexed to this country? In the case of the American Laurence Company vs. Carter, 1st Peters' Reports, the Supreme Court decided that territory may be acquired, by the treatided that territory may be acquired, by the treatided that territory may be acquired, by the treating and within point blank range of its public square; and all this is called peaceable. This forcible possession Mexico proceeded to repel with force, and our army becomes in extreme peril, and is soon environed with a superior force, and its detached parties resisted, risdiction, and then the law making power of Congress might be exercised over it. I insist that the distribution of the powers of this Government into the different departments is perfect and exclusive. The same power cannot be possessed and
exercised by two distinct departments. It would involve utter conflict and confusion. Mr. Madisson, speaking of the legislative and the treatymaking the exercised over it. I insist that the distribution of the some power cannot be communicated by two distinct departments. It would involve utter conflict and confusion. Mr. Madisson, speaking of the legislative and the treatymaking the exercised over it. I insist that the distribution of the powers of this Government in the common period of the second with a superior force, and its detached parties resisted, and blood is shed. On the 13th of May, 1846, this periods condition of our army is communicated by the President to Congress, and this was the first official information Congress, ever was the first official information Congress ever making power, says: "The same power cannot had in regard to this proceeding. It was not my fortune to be here on that executed days." my fortune to be here on that eventful day; sickness detained me from the city, and all] know of its proceedings is what appears on the know of its proceedings is what appears on the records. It is, however, quite obvious, that all were desirous to afford all necessary relief to our gallant little army in peril. A bill was entertained for that purpose but, as the resident asserted that war existed, by the act of Mexiward in practice as it is unnatural in theory."—
(Letters of Helvidus, No. 2.)
It will harstly be contended that, when any deeo, that was inserted in its preamille; and though exertion was made, and a vote given partment declines to exercise its power, it then devolves upon another. It cannot be true that when the President and Senate neglect or decline by a great majority of the Whig party, to strike out such preamble, the great majority of the Democratic party, then here, resolved to echo this allegation of the President, and it was done. Then most of the whig party, ratho make a treaty, then Congress can do it.

But these clear provisions and constructions of the Constitution were entirely overroale and distregarded, in the annexation of Texas. An appeal was taken from the treaty-making power to the law-making power, and Congress proceeded to legislate for a country not in our jurisdiction, and to make, by joint resolutions a compact with Texas, a foreign independent State, thus usurping the treaty making power; and so the deed was done. This has over amounted to me as a gross violation

majority, he was almost disingenious.

The full career was now attained. The army having been thus pressed forward, and sup-plies demanded and voted for its relief, when relieved, and the enemy driven over the Rio Grande, we do not stop, but the army is pushed forward over the river, and Maiamoras is taken. Place after place is occupied, and Montery is taken by storm and capitulation, when another session of Congress occurs. Again supplies of money and men are demanded to sustain the army, but all design of conquest is expressly disclaimed, by the President. They are voted. The army is now to be pushed forward to the capture of Vera Crez and the city of Mexico, and so to conquer a pence; and supplies are demanded for this, and they are voted, the Executive repeating, constantly that no designs of conquest are entertained. The army proceeds with the expeditions successfully, and gallantly does its duty, as an Amercan army always will. Another session of Congress comes, and no peace is conquered; but the Executive calls for more supplies. How

be done by us as a mere mode of prosecuting a defensive war, by weakning the enemy for the existing conflict. Conquest is the taking utilitary, forcible possession of the enemy's country, to retain it permanently to ourselves.

Now, such a purpose I regard as one which caninconsistent with our prosperity, and putting in inconsistent with our prosperity, and putting in inconsist our national character and existence. It is true, sir, I did indeed declare here, when the Texas annexation was under con-sideration, that, if adopted, we should be entering on a career of conquest, which had been the vice and ruin of nations. And when I saw a war brought on as it was, and forces went to California to take possession of country which in no way weakened the enemy, for this war, and understood that, in the orders, this was directed to be done, and governments ordered to be formed there; with a view of its being ulident congratulating Congress on the extension of our territories in New Mexico and California, I did indeed strongly suspect that conquest was in hand. But as we had the repeated assertions of the President, disclaring all pur-pose of conquest, by the war, I could not show,

it now? it is of no use to disarow the consequences which must necessarily results. It is of little use for a man, who applies to me for ma ches with which neighbor's house, to say, at the same time, that he does not mean to burn that house; and if I furnish him the matches, I shall be accessory repeats to us that there is no design of con-quest, now. But what is asked, and what is owed? We are asked to grant large supplies of men and money, that our army may spread over all Mexico, carry the war into her spread over all Mexico, carry the war into her cited parts, take possession of all her cities, divert all her national revenue, and keep her Congress or Government in a constant state of alarm and removal, allowing it no resting place. Her army is already destroyed, and her capital taken. Now, sir, I ask, is not this conquest? Is not this the utter annihilation of that Government, so as to leave none with which a treaty of peace, or any other treaty, can be formed? As well might you tell ne you have no intention to kill a man, but only desire to fire five balls and run a few bayonets through his ri'al parts, to induce him to enter upon terms of peace and frieudship with you, as a good neighbor.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and order the paper dis-

4. If subscribers remove to other places, & without informing the publishers, and the pa-

sport ble.
b. The Courts have decided that refusing to